doors, and it was rather difficult to gain access to him. He was passing through the most severe erdeal of his life, and the mental and physical umin was telling upon him. Several conferences of the McMillin men were beld, and their leader still clung to the belief that he would win in the end, if his supporters stood firm.

A RECESS TAKEN TILL EVENING.

Before the roll-call on the twenty-seventh baltot was completed it was suggested by some of lieutenants of the respective candidates that a reces be taken until 8 o'clock, as there were no perceptible indications that a result would be ched until a late hour. The suggestion found avor with all the candidates, and was adopted other opposition from any quarter. The leaders and their lieutenants, however, did not leave the feld or abate their efforts and vigilance to prevent desertions from their own ranks and win recruits. The two leading candidates both appeared confident of success. Colonel Mills declared he would win with at least nine votes to spare. and some of his followers were even more hopetal. Judge Crisp said that he was more confident of his success than ever, and he showed the names and figures upon which he based his confidence. Of course it was admitted by both Colonel Mills and Judge Crisp that neither could obtain a majerity so long as his own lines remained intact theut inroads upon the ground held by Mowillin and Springer. The twelve votes of the latter would not suffice to nominate Crisp. By the addition of Mr. Hatch to the caucus, the number secessary for a choice was raised to 115 votes. The capture of all the votes of McMillin by Mills would the latter only 114-one short of a majority. out it was known that seven of McMilin's men were for Crisp as second choice, while he was not the second choice of more than eight of the Springer men. It was thought that O'Neill, of Wassichusetts, might leave Stevens and go to Crisp whenever his vote would nominate him. men also had assurances of three tes from Mills's column whenever they would produce a majority. But both McMillin and Springer declared that their men would not leave them, and that they would not be coaxed or driven from the field. "He laughs best who laughs last," said the latter, as he and McMillin strolled away together arm in arm after the cauous had adjourned for dinner. GOOD NEWS FOR CRISP'S LIEUTENANTS.

An hour before the caucus reassembled after the recess there was a conference of the Springer pen, and soon afterward Judge Crisp's lieutenants received intelligence from the Springer camp which raised their spirits to a high pitch. "We have a right to feel very good now," exclaimed General Catchings, whose face was wreathed with smiles. Judge Montgomery, who has toiled with sleepless vigilance for many days, and who has ablished for himself a reputation as a keen and sagacious political manager second to that of no other man at the National capital, was less demonstrative, but he also was sufficiently elated to say: "I think we have them now, sure, and a break may come within the next two hours. The McMillin men also appeared to be happy

shouts of laughter were heard from the room in deal more seriously. Morrison, Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Bynum, Johnson and two or three more drew their heads close together and conversed in low but earnest tones as they partook of a hurried luncheon. Soon after they separated a startling runor came to some of Mills's confidential friends, to the effect that Springer and Holman were con-tering together as to the advisability of throwing ring together as to the advisa-ir votes and influence into the scale in behalf Crisp. The rumor quickly spread and caused of total and caused of the sum of nowever, and even the sturdy be taken aback when he heard

On the twenty-eighth ballot Crisp gained two from Springer—Messrs. McGann and Durborrow, of Charo-and Mr. Babbitt, of Wisconsin, left springer for Mills. The Mills outery against World's Fair boodlers" was bearing fruit. The one then stood: Crisp 103, Mills, 96, McMillin 10, pringer 9, Stevens 1. This result gave the Crisp en great encouragement; he was only twelve stee short of the goal, and they felt confident that a would reach and pass it ahead of his competitor. How is it going?" asked a friend of Judge Cultreson, of Texas; and Culberson, in a deep tone, Texas; and Culberson, in a deep tone, said, "God only knows, my friend, The game stands six to seven, and old Bill fiolman's got the deal." A friend of Judge Crisp's who felt his pulse at this hour, when all around were trembling with half suppressed excitement, found X even, full and regular. In the Mills headquarters all was gloom, and even the calm, phlegmatic Morrison seemed to lose hope. At 8:55 Springer entered Judge Crisp's headquarters and held a short whispered consultation with him and several of his confidential friends. Of course, this gave rise to all sorts of rumors, but the confidence of the Crisp men continued unsated.

SURE OF THE NOMINATION. The Tribune correspondent was then informed that both Springer and Holman would vote for Crisp, and that he was sure of enough now to insure count of his betrayal by his own friends at the instigation of Colonel Morrison and other partisans of Mills, seemed to be as justifiable as it was instigation of Colonel Morrison and other partisans of Mills, seemed to be as justifiable as it was natural. On the twenty ninth ballot Stahlnecker went from Mills to Crisp, where his sympathies had been from the beginning, and this raised another ripple of enthusiasm in the Crisp headquarters, which were quickly crowded by the men who are always en the alert to half the rising of a new political sun. The Mils men grew more gloomy; Carlisle was pale and unnerved; even Morrison appeared to lose hope, but he still leaned on the promise which he had extorted from McMillin to withdraw at this time and use his influence in favor

At 9:20 o'clock McMillin entered the cancus, claiming the floor, and in a brief speech thanking his followers for their faithful and loyal withdrew from the race and cast e for Mills on the thirtieth ballot, was then in progress. Not all porters followed him into the Mills supporters tollowed nim lato the Mills amp, but the situation was a most critical one. Helman voted for Crisp, and two Indiana men followed him. Bynum was nowhere. "Crisp axis only two votes of a majority" came to his bandoustics and the him late. his supporters badquarters, and then his clated supporters knew that he was safe, and wanted to congratulate in; but he restrained them good-naturedly.

MR. SPRINGER CASTS THE DECISIVE VOTE.

Several minutes of suspense followed, and then the Tribune's candidate, Mr., Springer, entered the caucus and asked that his name recorded. He voted for Crisp, and the recorded. He voted for Crisp, and the decisive vote-the vote which turned the scale; and of course, other votes were quickly added to it, so that the total, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 119 for Crisp and 107 for Mills. There were other changes, and the corrected ballot will show different figures.

Figures were forgotten. Crisp's headquarters were immediately invaded and overflowed by a

were immediately invaded and overflowed by a lottent of enthusiastic supporters; he was pulled from his chair and hugged and pushed and lostled and carried out of the room in the stout arms of his breathless and excited friends. The noise and tumult were indescribable, and for ten minutes, the uproar was leard throughout the great building.

The noise penetrated even the formal statement of the contract of the

acard throughout the great building.

The noise penetrated even the far-away room of the Committee on Ways and Means, where Coloriel Mills sat, surrounded by a few faithful followers—the remnant of his Cleveland contingent—and by William R. Morrison. As soon as he knew the result, he hurried into the hall and such into the seat which he had occupied during the last two Congresses. He arrived in time to hear the little speech in which his successful rival accepted the nomination, and thanked his supporters for their fidelity and courage. The real point of Judge Crisp's speech, which was short and extemporaneous, was in the seatence in which he declared that the result means that there was to be no step backward in sufficient.

MILLS ANGRY AND DISAPPOINTED.

When Colonel Mills emerged from the caucus his face was flushed, and his manner that of a thoroughly angry, as well as terribly disappointed, He rushed into his room and the door was shut and locked with a clang which seemed to forbid an attempt at intrusion. Even Colonel Morrison, who stood in the corridor, apparently awaiting Colonel Mills, did not seem inclined to follow him involved that follow him immediately. In answer to a question to what caused Mills's defeat, Colonel Morrison sententiously replied: "He received too few otes." Probably he believed what many other persons believe, that the result might have been

The following nominations were made in the Democratic caucus for the minor offices: Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, for clerk, unanimous; Mr. Yoder, of Ohio, for sergeant-at-arms, unanimously after it was seen that he was far in the lead of Murphy, of Iowa: Turner, of New-York, for door-keeper by 178 votes to 27 for Fields, of Virginia, and 8 for Coit, of Connecticut: Dalton, of Indiana, for postmaster, by 122 to Wright, of North Carolina, 29; Barney, of Wisconsin, 36, and McClammy, of North Carolina, 36.

Then Mr. Springer, of Illinois, stated that he would not, at the present time, present any candidate for Chaplain, but that he would do so in open House to-morrow; and that he would renominate the ex-chaplain, Dr. Milburn, of Illinois. So, at 11:30, adjourned the caucus which in length and in its proceedings is the most memorable of any in the history of the House of Representatives since the war.

SKETCH OF MR. CRISP'S CAREER.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born on January 29, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents, who were actors, had gone on a visit from the United States. He was brought to this country by his parents in the cation in Savannah and Macon, Ga. He entered the tenant in the 10th Virginia until May 12, 1864, when he became a prisoner of war. Upon his release from Ellaville, Schley County, Ga. He read law in Ameri- had come to fill Mr. Wilson's vacant pleus, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He | Everybody noticed him as a marked access began the practice of law in Ellaville, Ga. In 1872 he was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Ju- him a longer term than he seems likely to have. The dicial Circuit of Georgia, and in 1873 he was reappointed for a term of four years. Since 1873 he has made his home at Americus. In June, 1877, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court for the Southwestern Cir cuit, and in 1878 he was elected by the General Assemfour years, but he resigned in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected to the XLVIIIth Congress. In 1883 he was president of the Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Crisp was re-elected to the XLIXth, Lth, List and LRC Congresses. He has been one of the most faithful and persistent workers in Congress, being ardly ever absent from his seat. Mr. Crisp has served on several important committees in the House, includthe Lth Congress), Commerce, Manufactures and Pacific Railroads. He is a Free-Trader and an earnest, sin-cere and radical free-coinage advocate. He has taken an active part in the debatos in the House, and when in the minority he has preserved his equanimity in times of hard fighting when other leading Democrats have lost their temper.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

ONLY A FORMAL MEETING OF THE HOUSE

THE SENATE DOES A GOOD FIRST DAY'S WORK-THE SWEARING IN OF NEW MEN-CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Dec. 7.-The most striking and course the most obvious feature of the opening day of the new Congress was the failure of the House of Representatives to effect an organization. Not since the war has the popular branch of Congress been put in the predicament of having no majority candidate for Speaker on the day set by law for assembling, and of being forced, in consequence, to adjourn under the par which they gathered after dinner. The Mills men | liamentary guidance of an officer of a Congress dead were watchful and anxious, and took life a great, and gone-helpless to do the public business or even to qualify legally its own membership. The House, fact, was reduced by the unusual condition with which it was confronted to-day to the barest of legislative functions. It could meet, listen to a roll-call and adjourn, and this it did, to the meagre gratification of the eager and pushing crewd which packed itself in the corridors of the House wing and waited impatiently for the Democratic caucus to close and the actual ses ion of the new legislative body to begin. The admitted failure of the majority to agree upon officers was made known a scant ten minutes before noon, and the curiosity of the crowd which poured at once in great volume into the House galleries was destined to satisfy itself with witnessing the merest and most per functory steps toward organization

The roll was called by the Clerk of the List Con gress, Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, amid great confusion; and the only gleam of interest in the proecedings was the attempted identification by observers in the galleries of the various eccentricities in the way of National legislators that the political revolution of 1890 sent to the present Congress. bers were under fire, however, for so short a time that they made little impression as a whole, and adjournment came speedily to emphasize the entire failure of the first meeting of the popular branch, in both a

The Senate, however, distinguished itself by remain ing in session over an hour and doing a highly creditable and unusual first day's butness. Never before in the history of that body have so many memberselect appeared to take the onth of office; for, in addition to the twenty-eight vacancies caused by expiration of terms last March, four additional seats were to be filled, made vacant by death or resignation. The swearing in of all the new Senators-a slow and formal process always-occupied about three quarters of an hour, and before that an arrangement was discussed and agreed to by which the contested-election cases from Idaho and Florida will be practically disposed of at to-morrow's session. his nomination. Springer's deep resentment on act of course, can do no general business until both branches of Congress are organized, and it was a happy and sensible suggestion that the two disputes over seats now pending should be taken up at once and decided while the majority at the other end of the Capitol was struggling to shape the house into a reg-

ularly organized legislative body. It was just 12 o'clock when Vice-President Morton struck the presiding officer's desk with his gavel and called the Senate to order. The galleries had been open for several hours and all had been comfortably without the crushing and discomfort which marked the opening of the session at the House end of the Capitol. Senators had begun to drop into the chamber by 11 o'clock, and at twenty minutes before noon both cloakrooms were crowded with members, new and old, who were busily exchanging greetings and congratulations. By the time the Vice-President called for order nearly every Senatorial chair was occupied, fully eighty of the eighty-eight members of the body being present.

MANY FLOWERS ON THE DESKS. Plowers bloomed as usual on the desks of the favored ones of both sides of the chamber. Dr. Gallinger, Senator elect from New-Hampshire, was almost hidden from the eye of the Vice-President by a huge floral piece, two and a half feet high, which some admiring friends had sent him. Senator Hiscock's desk was ornamented with a floral horseshoe, while Senator Hansbrough's was cov ered with a sheaf of what was supposed to be No. 1 hard Dakota wheat. Senators Proctor, Sawyer, Mar derson, Wo'cott, Teller, Stewart and Pettigrew were also emembered by their friends. On the Democratic side Mesers. Voorhees, Colquitt, Daniel, Pasco and Harris, among the older members, were complimented with graceful bouquets. A "lone star," in white flowers, stood propped at the proper angle on the desk of the new Senator from Texas, Mr. Chilton. Mr. Gibson, of Maryland; Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Mr. White, of Louislann, also new Senators, received similar tokens of regard. A fine basket of roses graced the desk of the Vice-President. Altogether, the floor of the Senate was Vice-resident. Allogard more festive in appearance than it has been for many sessions. In the galleries, too, were hundreds of smartly diessed people, whom the storma had not deterred from coming to the Capitol for the opening session. Mrs. Morton occupied the bench in the Republican gallery reserved for the Vice-President's The P esident's pew was filled with a party of Mrs. Harrison's friends, and the wives and daughters of many Senators were a'so present. The diplomatic gallery was bare, however, except for two benches occu-

pied by a couple of secretaries of legation. MARKED CHANGES IN THE SENATE. As the Senate assembled several marked changes from last year could be noted in the general aspect of that body. The elections of 1890 showed their effect most plainly in the shifting of several seats to the Democratic side, and the more even balance of mem-bership thus obtained. The back rows of benches on the right had been strengthened, while on the left they had been shortened and reduced to their former regularity. In the forefront on the Republican side, Messrs. Edmunds and Ingalls, as distinguished and larity. striking figures as any in the last Congress, were missing. The junior Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Dixon, young, clever and modern in looks and train ing, sat in the seat of the former austere and sardonic St. Jerome of the Senate. Mr. Washburn, of Min

The Game for Christmas.

The Game of INNOUENCE ARROAD is full of fun:
SUITED FOR ALL AGES. Played on a beautiful board.
Comes in a handsome box.
It is NOVEL and EXCITING. Soid everywhere.

CRISP NAMED FOR SPEAKER.

Continued from First Page.

different if he had taken part in the canvass at an earlier stage.

"Well, Tammany has won a big victory," remarked a friend to Colonel Morrison. "Hurrah for Tammany!" responded the genial and philosophical Colonel.

The following responded to the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of epithets and maker of invectives. Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, the sophical Colonel.

The following responded the genial and philosophical managers, had taken the destination of the practical and successful man of business, had succeeded to the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of epithets and maker of invectives. Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, the sophical Colonel.

The following responded the genial and philosophical colonel waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, and taken the destination of the piace of the waspish and sarcastic master of political managers, had taken the destination Senatorial experis on law and the Constitution. The scat of the flery and eloquent Spooner was filled by the no less flery but modish and fashionable Wolcott.

Other men well known to political life had come to fill the vacancies made by the expiration of terms, by death and by resignation. Mr. Edmunds's place of successful administration of the War Department came to a close only a day or two ago. Dr. Gallinger, of New-Hampshire; Mr. Felton, of Calafornia; Mr. Hans brough, of North Dakota; Mr. Dubots, of Idaho; had all seen service in the House of Representatives, and were by no means strangers to their fellow Senators Mr. Felton alone had come to fill a place held in the last Congress by a Democrat, and he was warmly welcomed as in a double sense a reinforcement. Peffer, of Kansas, had selected a seat on the Republican side, and looked a little lonely and ill at case in the far left-hand corner of the chamber.

WELL-KNOWN DEMOCRATS MISSED. Across the dividing aisle, on the Democratic side,

similar changes were to be noted. nore conspicuous-General Gordon, of Georgia; General Palmer, of Illinois; ex-Secretary Vilas, of Wisconsin, the oath and swell the minority. General Gordon was returning to a seat he had resigned several years ago. The other three were making their entry Congressional life. Mr. Gibson, of Mary come to fill Mr. Wilson's vacant place. to the good looks and polish of the Senate, and wished ponderous Reagan, of Texas, a familiar political figure, back to ante-bellum Congresses, had been replaced by a new and unknown Texas lawyer, scarcely of middle-age. Wade Hampton, venerable and dignified, had disappeared from his seat in the back row, and a fresh-faced, rosy planter, Irby, with Far Alliance connections, had been sent to represent South Carolina instead. Kyle, the South Dukota "Indocrat," tall, angular and stiffly clerical in his looks, had chosen a seat among the Democrats, as Peffer, his fellow-Alliance Senator, had among the Republicans, and the Dakotan seemed as strange to his surroundings as the Kansan. Judge White, the new Senat from Louisiana, had succeeded to Mr. Eustis's sent with literal exactness, for he got himself assigned, without opposition, to Mr. desk, and simply had the name changed on the silver plating. Mr. Blair's well-known freedom from con cention prompted him to sit for some years on the Democratic side. His familiar place was now occupied by Mr. Pasco, of Florida, as dark of complexion and mall in stature as Mr. Blair was fair in color and

generous in proportions. THE FIRST BUSINESS OF THE MEETING.

The Vice-President made a brief opening speech and after a prayer by the Chaplain and the reading of the credentials, the ceremony of swearing in the ew Senators was begun. Messrs. Allison, Brice, Blackburn and Cameron were first called. Mr. Sherman rose to say, after Mr. Brice's name was read that a great many people in Ofilo believed that Mr. Brice inhabitant of that State when chosen Senator, and that the question of his eligibility would probably be submitted hereafter to the Senate for a decision. As Mr. Brice's credentials were regular in form, however, no objection could be offered to his being sworn in. A new Senator is usually escorted to the desk by his colleague in the body, but Mr. Brice walked up the aisle with Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia. Mr. Allison took the oath for his fourth term of service, and Mr. Blackburn for his second, Mr. Cameron had been sworn in three times before

When Mr. Dubots's name was called Senator Hale objected to his being sworn and the Idaho Senator was passed over. Dr. Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, was escorted to the bar of the Senate by Mr. Frye, of Malne, instead of Mr. Chandler, his colleague. Senator Stanford was absent and Mr. Felton walked down to the front with the patriarchal Stewart, of Nevada. Mr. Hoar announced that Mr. Chilton's eligibility would have to be passed upon by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but the Fexas Senator was sworn in, pending an investigation of his title. Messus, Gibs in, Gordon, Hansbrough and Irby, all new members, then took the oath. Jones of Nevada, and Jones of Arkansas, both re-elected, were absent. "Indocrat' Kyle created comment by walking to the Vice-President's deak with Mr. McPherson, of New-Jersey, the most pronounced gold-standard Democrat in Congress. Theological rather than political affiliations, however, Mr. Kyle having been a Presbyterian preacher, may account for this rather odd fellowship. Senator Morrill and Senator-elect Proctor accompanied each other. Mr. Morrill was entering upon his fifth term and Mr. Proctor upon his first. Mr. Plumb escerted Mr. Peffer to the bar of the Senate, the two offering a strange physical contrast, Mr. Feffer looking as pinched and meagry in frame as Mr. Plumb is stalwart and vigorous. Mr. Stanford and Mr. Vance were absent and could not take the oath. Messrs. Platt, Pugh, Squire, Teller, Vest and Voorhees entered upon new terms, Mr. Voorhees on a fourth, and Messrs, Platt and Pugh each on a third. passed over. Dr. Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, was

Ex-Secretary Vilas found time enough to spare from Capitol to drop over to the Senate and be sworn in. ared again, however, in the direction of the Mills headquarters. General Palmer was escorted to the desk by Mr. Cullom, and Mr. Vilas by Mr. Sawyer. Mr. White, of Louistana, was the last Senator sworn in. Governor Hill did not appear or Senator sworth in Governor his day has appears send his credentials, and it is now taken for granted that he will not be here until after the holiday recess. Senator Sherman, the oldest Republican Senator in service, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, were made a committee to inform the President that Congress had assembled, but of course their errand had to be postponed until the organization of the House should be completed.

completed.

The Call and Dubois cases were discussed somewhat during the day's session. Mr. Call will undoubtedly be promptly seated, as his rival, Mr. Davidson, has no case whatever. Mr. Dubois will also get his seat provisionally, the case being then referred for settlement to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A FORMAL MEETING OF THE HOUSE. NOTHING BUT THE ROLL CALL AND A SIGHT OF "FLORAL TRIBUTES."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 7 .- In the House of Represent atives the opening scenes were confined to a calling of the roll, which disclosed the presence of 326 members

That done, the House promptly adjourned to permit Democratic caucus to take the "logic of events" from the shelf once more and set it on its feet, if that were possible. All during the forenoon the galleries and orridors leading to them had been closed to the pubtic, while in the hall within the victors in the election of 1800 kept wrangling over the spoils. It was not until a few minutes before noon that the galleries were opened and the public took possession of the seats

looking upon the pit below.

The floor of the Chamber had changed its hue, since it last saw the National Legislature assembled, from a bright green, the time-honored color of legislative carpet, to a tlnt known among artists as dragon-Representatives blood, suggestive of gore. the Democracy lay sprawling in every direction on sofas and easy chairs, catching a second wind after the contest of the morning, while fumes of stale tobacco rose like the traditional smoke of battle toward the ceiling, and the odors of sundry scores of matutinal cocktails hung in the air, bearing witness to the ardor of the contest temporarily pended. For an hour or more wagons and carts had been dumping floral tributes sent by friends and admirers of the weary statesmen in front of the building.

As they were brought in, one by one, by pages staggering under their load, they furnished the crowded galleries above with a topic of conversation and endless merriment. Why serious men should be exposed by well-meaning but silly friends to a treatment similar to that accorded a ballet dancer after the execution of a difficult "pas," may puzzle a good many people, but the custom is one which has obtained in Washington for a number of years, and seems to be rather gaining in favor than otherwise. No member of Congress, apparently, has the courage to send these tributes of misplaced affection where they belong, though most must feel keenly the Indicrous attitude they assume, seated behind or buried underneath huge crosses and stars, and lyres, and baskets, and wreaths-in fact everything that the hothouse education of a florist anxious to dispose of his wares could suggest. To-day the number and variety of these floral pieces exceeded anything seen before. As might have been expected, "Judge" Campbell, of New-York, otherwise "Tim" Campbell, led easily all his colleagues in the gorgeousness and tastelessness of the "tributes" sent to him by an admiring constituency. The Hon. Bourke Cockran followed, a close second, with the Hon. Amos Cummings a good third. A monster harp decorated, or disfigured, if you will, the desk of a Western member. A wondrous y construc of piece, which might have been anything between a beehive and a bologna sansage cut short, rested upon the desk lately occupied by Roswell P. Flower. Some one suggested that it by Roswell P. Flower. Some one suggested that it might have been intended to represent a barrel—in fact, a flower-ba rei. As aircady stated, the variety of the emblems was endless. Nothing was wanting, perhaps, except a shot-gun, which would appropriately have ornamented the desk of Representative Breckinridge, of Arlansas. It was the only thing lacking to make the vision of the president of a target excursion perfect.

The rollicall proceeded without any noteworthy incident to interrupt it, except a burst of applianse which greeted ex-Speaker Reed when his name was called. He acknowledged the tribute of his admirers modestly

Thirty-five minutes after having been called Ly Clerk McPherson, the House adjourned and dered the premises to the Democratic caucus, wh

MR. SHERMAN CHOSEN CAUCUS CHAIRMAN. HOW THE SENATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS

ARE LIKELY TO BE DISTRIBUTED. Washington, Dec. 7 (Special).-Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate this evening, the Repub-lican Senators went into conference to choose a caucus chairman in place of Mr. Edmunds, and to arrange for filling the vacancles on the Senate committees. Sherman, the oldest Senator in service, was chosen permanent caucus chairman, and was instructed to appoint a committee of nine to make out a provisional list of committee appointments. This committee, which was not announced at the meeting, will report its ler. selections to the caucus when it miets again later in

Of the more important places to be filled, the Judiciary chairmanship will undoubtedly go to Mr. Hoar, who will give up in turn the chairmanship of the Com-North Dakota, may secure this. Mr. Higgins and the Library Committee. Both are excellent men, and last evening in the big dining-room of Delt of Michigan, who is well fitted for it. Mr. Farwell's

NO MORE LANDING UNDER BOND. ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON'S ORDER ABOUT PROHIBITED ALIENS.

shington, Dec. 7.-Assistant Secretary Nettleton has written a letter to the Commissioner of Immigration at New-York in regard to the practice of allowing immigrants to land under bond, in part as fol-

lows:

Hereafter and until otherwise directed, whenever an alien immigrant arrives at the port of New-York who, upon inspection, proves to be of the class of persons prohibited from innding by the laws of the United States, you will not, unless so specifically authorized by this Department in each case, permit such prohibited alien to land upon his tendering a bond of indemnity conditioned that such alien shall not become a public charge.

hibited alien to land upon his tendering a bond of mid-demnity conditioned that such alien shall not become a public charge.

It has not at any time been the purpose or policy of the Treasury Department to establish or practise a general system of bonding and admitting classes of immigrants who, but for such bonding, would, under our laws, be barred from landing and returned to the country from which they came. It has been the li-tention to limit the taking of bonds to those excep-tional cases in which peculiar distress and hardship, such as separation of families, etc., would result from a rigid execution of the letter of the statute.

The cotes then quotes complose by Attorna-Gen-

The order then quotes opinions by Attornes Generals Garland and Miller, permitting the acceptance of a bond, and continues:

a bond, and continues:

The theory would seem to be that the furnishing of a valid bond of indemnity, in favor of an allen immigram, found, for example, to be "likely to become a public charge," takes such immigrant out of the prohibited class by removing his disability, and thus legally entitles him to be landed. But even with these successive and concurrent opinions from the Law Department of the Government, grave doubt and difficulty attend the practical application of the principle

thus laid down.

Congress has not been in session since the presen amended immigration act went into effect in Aprilast, hence there has been no opportunity for tha body to clear away the difficulties referred to. Congress having now convened, the Secretary of the Treasury will take early occasion to call the attention of the two houses to this subject. Similar instructions were sent to all immigration

SECRETARY PROCTOR'S RESIGNATION. PRETIDENT HARRISON ACCEPTS IT, DATING FROM LAST SATURDAY.

officers at all the other ports.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- The following correspondence War Department, Office of the Secretary,

War Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, Nov. 3, 1891.
Sir: Having been appointed a Senator from Vermont, I tender my resignation as Secretary of War, to
take effect at such date prior to the having of Congress as may suit your wishes. You have shown me
more than the ordinary measure of kindness and confidence, and I shall relinquish my present official duties
under you with great regret. It will always be for me
a source of gratification and pride that I have thus under you with great regret. It will always be for me a source of gradification and pride that I have thus been connected with your Administration, and likewise of pleasure to recall the friendly and intimate personal relations with yourself and my associates in your Cabinet. Very respectfully, REDFIELD PROCTOR.

To the President.

To the President.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 5, 1891.

The Hon, Redfield Proctot, Secretary of War.

Sir: Your letter of November 3 amouncing that you had been appointed a Senator from Vermont and tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, to take effect at such time prior to the meeting of Congress as might suit my convenience, has, for reasons known to you, not received earlier attention.

I beg now to advise you of the acceptance of your resignation, to take effect this day. In severing our

resignation, to take effect this day. In severing our official relations it gives me great pleasure to remember that they have been unclouded by anything approaching disagreement or distrust. You have had my full confidence, and your discharge of official duty my full approbation. I am glad to know that your public service is not terminated, but only transferred to another and, I hope, higher, field of usefulness. With the warmest personal regards, I am, very sincerely your friend.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE BOYD-THAYER CASE.

NEBRASKA GOVERNORSHIP CONTEST READY FOR

THE SUPREME COURT. Washington, Dec. 7 .- The Boyd-Thayer case, involv-

ing the question of title to the office of Governor of Nebraska and of citizenship on the part of Boyd, will come up for argument in the United States Supreme Court to-morrow. The question at issue is as to whether or not James E. Boyd was a citizen of the United states at the date of election. Briefs of counsel have been filed. J. C. Cowin, attorney for Boyd, in his brief maintains that his client became a citizen by

virtue of the admission of Nebraska as a State, he being an inhabitant of the Territory of Nebraska and a member of its Constitutional Convention. Henry D. Estabrook, also attorney for Boyd, argues that Boyd became a citizen through the relation back to the time of declaration of intention, of the granting in 1890 of final naturalization papers to Boyd's father, and that the completed transaction takes effect as of the date of declaration, 1849. The brief in behalf of Thayer was prepared by John

F. Dillon, John L. Webster and Joseph H. Blair. F. Dillon, John L. Webster and Joseph H. Blair. Broadly stated, they base their assertion of want of citizenship in Boyd on the ground that an alien cannot grow into citizenship by belief or faith and by assuming to act as a citizen. There are many things, they say, necessary after declaration of intention made requisite before naturalization papers can issue. Collective naturalization, they maintain, can apply only where Congress makes express provision therefor, as it did when Florida and Louisiana were ceded to the United States.

THE ALLIANCE NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER. Washington, Dec. 7 (Special).-Mr. Watson, of eorgin, who was unanimously nominated for speaker at the caucus of Alliance Representatives on Saturday night, and who accepted the nomination in one of the eloquent speeches for which he is so justly celebrated, feels aggrieved because no full and correct report of the transaction and proceedings was published in yesterday's newspapers. It is not often that a matter of so much interest and importance to the country in general and the Farmers' Alliance representatives in particular, escapes the observation of the rep-resentatives of the press in Washington, and the failure in this case was wholly unintentional. The nominee of the caucus is the only Farmers' Alliance representative from the South who has taken no part in the proceedings of the Democratic cancus. The men who acted for him were Messrs, Clover, Otis, Davis, Baker and Simpson, of Kansas; McKeighan and Kern, of Nebraska, and Halvorsen, of Minnesota. The proceedings of the caucus are said to have been extremely enthusiastic as well as perfectly harmonious, in both respects, furnishing a most agreeable and striking contrast to the proceedings of the Democratic canvass and caucus.

THE CABINET VACANCY.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Assistant Secretary Grant will continue to act as Secretary of War without special designation by the President, under the general law as amended at the last session of Congress, allowing an assistant Secretary to act as Secretary in case of vacancy for a period of thirty days. Notwithstanding the fact that the President has nearly a month's time to select Mr. Proctor's successor, it is generally be-lieved that he will make the nomination in a few days. A CORRECTION FROM SENOR ROMERO.

Washington, Dec. 7 (Special).—Seaor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has received by mail a copy, not in otpher, of the dispatch addressed to him by President Diaz on November 21, in regard to the Garza revolu-ion on the border, and he finds that an error was committed in the form in which the disputch was published, caused either in transmission or deciphering The copy now received does not contain any

adusion to any want of zeal on the part of the officers of the United States Government on the frontier in the execution of the neutrality laws.

KNICKERBOCKERS MAKING MERRY.

ELOQUENT AND WITTY SPEECHES BY PRECIDENT F. J. DE PEYSTER, GEN. HORACE PORTER,

It was almost 10 o'cloch when the Dutch pipes, with their slender stems a foot and a half long, were distributed, and soon the fumes of tobacco floated through the hall, giving to the place the odor of a genuine Dutch tavers.

The stewards of the society are William Jay, George

H. McLean, T. Matlack Chesseman, Charles C.

lighted these

Half a dozen

Haight, John B. Pine and Philip

When the pipes were

officials solemnly left the room. colored men, dressed in Knickerbocker fashle sky-blue coats, brass buttons white stockings and buckle shoes waited in an adjourning room. On the mittee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Teller will with a bugle at their head, and carried into the dining-succeed to this, and his committee, Patents, will go room the venerable weatherence which in the days succeed to this, and his committee, Patents, will go room the venerable weathercock, which in the days to some other Senator—to Mr. Hiscock, if the New-York Senator wants it, or to Mr. Dixon, of Rhode barn of Washington Irving. Followed by the Stew Senator wants it, or to ar. bisol. of the same of the fowl advanced Mitchell, of Oregon, the present ranking member, who to the chairman, who, standing at his post has now the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Casey, of with the old cocked hat once worn by North Dakota, may secure this. Mr. Higgins and The members of the saint Nicholas Society of the Mr. Welcott are candidates for the chairmanship of city of New-York, sat down to their anniversary dinner the contest will be close. The District of Columbin There was a full attendance, about 250 members and chairmanship should fall naturally to Mr. McMillan, guests being present. The table of honor extended north and south along the west side of the room. place on the Appropriations Committee is being contended for by Messrs, Stewart, Cullom, Washburne and others. It is an important committee membersh p and greatly credited. The assignments will probably be announced in three or four days. and James M. Varnum was there on behalf of "The Order of the Cincinnati." Judge A. E. Lawrence, Chauncey M. Depew, General Horace Porter and Ellis H. Roberts were also Porter and seated at the table of honor, as was also the re-

> and saluted the treasured relic. There was a smile on the face of the fowl as it took its place on the predent's table, and there was also a broader smile on the face of Chauncey M. Depew, when, as if by instinct, the beak of the bird was pointed directly toward him. The remark was quietly dropped that birds of that breed always pointed in the direction whence the wind came, and soon there was a smile on the face of everybody else when Mr. Depew swung the bird on his pivot so a relapse. Mr. Field sat up yesterday, his impruden that he looked more directly at Horace Porter, who sat

A little further to the north.
President De Peyster's address was exceedingly witty, and he created much merriment by his humorous lusions. He retained the antique hat upon his head little exercise.

throughout his address. was expected that the ex-Minister to England,

Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, would respond for the toast to St. Nicholas, but he failed to The next toast was, "The President of the United States," which was drunk standing. were the toasts, "The Governor of the State of New-York" and "The Chy of New-York," there being no one present to respond. To the toast "Holland," the Minis- hour or more. ter from the Netherlands spoke. Then came "The what the guests said was the wittiest speech of his life. He paid special attention to the unlucky whose beak pointed so significantly toward him. He said it was not the first he the fowl advancing, had seen fondness for chicken was enjoyed greatly by all. including the bearers, who were ranged along the that the fowl should preside on this occasion, as he was emblamatic of the fashion of the day, when women were decorating themselves outside with cocks' feathers and the men were decorating themselves on the inside with cocktails. After many more withclisms on the same innocent subject, he said that he had become so much in-

terested in the bird that he determined to go to Holland, his native land. Then he described his seasickness. Some of his Army friends assured him, he would soon all pass over, and it did. He did not go to Holland direct; he went around by way of Switzerland and Germany, so that he could take it on stood-they had so much rain in that country that they had to find a place to keep it.

tribute to General Sherman.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell settlers, and his remarks, after a few witty references Walter Shirlaw, Mrs. Jefferson Clark, Mrs. H. colonists had left upon the institutions of this country, as compared with the people from other nations who were among the pioneers of civilization here. regretted that those who established New-He regretted that those who established New-Amsterdam had not found a historian who could write of their merits in a serious vein, the opposite of that adopted by Irving, who had caricatured them so hamorously in his history of the Knickerbockers and left to other pens the task of setting them before the country and the world in their true light as pioneers of liberty on American soil.

Mr. Depew's speech was loudly cheered as the orator took his seat. Then after music the "Sister Societies" were spoken to by the several representatives present. It was after midnight when the festivities came to an end.

came to an end.

A DINNER BY COLONEL T. L. JAMES.

IN HONOR OF F. W. VANDERBILT AND OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOST'S MARRIAGE.

Ex-Postmasfer-General Thomas L. James gave a dinner to Frederick W. Vandetblit at the Union League Club last evening, choosing the anniversary of his own marriage for the date to give the affair a published the Bardsley fac-simile with comments, redouble significance. The gathering was representaunit only in its enjoyment of the dimer and its expressions of high regard for the host's qualities of heart and mind. Nearly every one present was called on for a few words. Mr. Depew arrived late, having to attend continuous of the case have been received from Sanata. late, having to attend another dinner first, but, of course, he was not allowed to escape from contributing his share to the entertainment of the company. The big floral centrepiece was sent to Mrs. James in remembrance of her share of the honors of the evening. The table was a big round one, handsomely decorated with roses, smilax and ferns.

At Colonel James's right was the guest of the evening, and at his left Bishop Newman. The others present were: C. M. Depew, Colonel George Bliss, Samuel Barton, A. R. Van Santvoord, James Powles, Samuel Barton, A. R. Van Sainvoord, James M. Layng, John Straiton, William T. Cornell, Samuel Powles, John R. Van Wormer, William Edwards, of Cleveland; C. F. James, Wil iam H. McElroy, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, S. B. Elkins, ex-Judge Ashbel Green, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

THE RACE QUESTION IN HOTELS.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 7 (Special).-Judge Alfred Reid, in the supreme court, has just rendered a decision of lineates was moderately active yesterday with sight interest and importance, bearing on the race question in fluctuations. At the Stock Exchange 5,000 barrels its relation to hotel-keepers. Emanuel Farth, a were taken at 581-2 cents. The sales at the Conwell-known Hebrew lawyer of Philadelphia, brought solidated Exchange amounted to 57,000 barrels at well known Hebrew lawyer of Philadelphia, brought sulf against Catherine Chambers, of the Hotel Irvington, Atlantic City, holding that he was discriminated against because of his race. The case was heard by Judge Reid without a jury, and, after several months of study, he reached the following conclusions;

"I think that the defendants were innkeepers within the view that has always prevailed as to what constitutes a person an innkeeper. The defendants he'd

stitutes a person an innkeeper. The defendants he'd thomselves out to entertain persons who might choose themselves out to entertain persons who might choose to stay with them, as travellers, without any previous arrangement as to duration of stay or the terms of their entertainment. It is equally clear that the defendants were boarding-house keepers as well as innecepts. They carried on their business in this two-leapned. The evidence in the case does not fold capacity. The evidence in the case does not fold capacity. The evidence in the case does not 50c; closed at 50c fold capacity. show that an application was made by the plaintiff as a traveller or guest in an inn. It does not appear that he went there with his wife to register and become guests at the usual rates for an indefinite time. The testimony is that he went to make armagements for bringing his family. The inference is that rooms were to be selected, if suitable rooms could be had at satisfactory rates. Now, this was an arrangement between a boarder and boarding-house keeper, and did no raise the relation of guest and innkeeper. The evidence is not full upon this point, but the plaintiff was bound to show in this kind of an action that he was refused as a guest, and not as a boarder. The inference is that the refusal, which was un-

ediately afterward hiding his THE ST. NICHOLAS DINNER. justifiable in courtesy, was not a violation set of the Republican cloud THE ST. NICHOLAS DINNER. statute. Judgment for defendant."

SAWTELLE MAKES HIS CONFESSION. HE TELLS HOW HE KILLED HIS BROTHER IN

THE MAINE WOODS.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 7 .- The hearing in the peti sentence of death for murdering his brother Hiram, at Rochester, N. H., was held before the full of the Supreme Court in the Senate Chamber this for noon. Sawtelle was sworn, and testified in part a follows: "I met my brother Hiram on Febr 1890, at Rothester. I was on the platform waiting We drove direct to Sinclair's store from Ro depot. While I was in the store, Hiram remained in the carriags. I drove over the bridge into Maine. While we were going there we talked socially. As I drove past Rankin's house in Maine I asked Hiram if it was not better to sell the land and pay up the mortgage, so as to have an income from the h Dudley-st. rented in Boston. He said he would like have an income. This was the business about which I wished to see him. When I turned into the marsh ro he wanted to know where I was taking him. I said: 'Hiram, I came down here to talk with you. I have been trying to reason and talk with you. I don't want to lose the property on your account, and I don't want you to lose it. I have got some paper here that I want you to sign.' I took the papers from my pocket and said:

volver and pointing it at him. He then jumped from the wagon, and I after him He fell down and said: 'Don't, Isaac, don't.' I said: 'No. Hiram, I won't. Do as I want you to, and I won't He held my hand in which the revolver was until after I promised not to hurt him. Then I stepped away, and he got up. I then said: 'I came here not to do you any harm. I want some property from mother. He then began to walk toward the run. I started after him and called several time's: 'Hiram, Hiram, stop or I will fire.' As he kept on running I fired; after firing he ran a little way and fell. I then ran up to and shook him; seated at the table of honor, as was also the recently appointed Minister of the Netherlands to Washington. Among those at the other tables were John
did not speak. I then put the pistol to my head to
the Stade Frederick C. Wagner, Recorder Smyth, kill myself and said Good-by Riram, I'm going to George W. Van Slyck, E. B. Oakley, Edward King, J. Seaver Page, George De Witt, Percy R. Pyne, Edward Schell, J. W. Van Arstale, Nicholas Fish, Mortimer C. Addoms, Michael Coleman, Henry R. Sloat, John T. Lochman and S. Franklin Stanton.

Peter Stuyvesant, upon his head, doffed his covering and saluted the treasured rolls.

MRS. LINDLEY, HOWEVER, SHOWS NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER-ASSIGNEE GOULD'S WORK.

Cyrus W. Field continues to min strength and Dr. Puller says he will be able to go downstairs to meals in a day or two. All danger has passed, he says, and with sufficient care there is no reason to fear move in getting up the day before apparently not having done him any harm. Dr. Fuller will permit his patient to get up to-day, he said last evening, and he is certain that he is now well enough to take Mrs. Lindley's condition did not show any change

for the better yesterday. Her husband, Da ley, a member of the bankrupt firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., is almost constantly at her bedside He worries more about his wife's critical condition, his friends say, than he does about his business affairs. Charles W. Gould, the assignee, called at the Field home last evening, and was closeted with Mr. Lindley for an

"Mr. Lindley is perfectly willing, and anxious too, to assist in straightening out the affairs of the firm." said Mr. Gould, "and I have obtained much help from him. He does not know, however, as much about the business of the firm as a partner should, but at the same time he is familiar with many branches of the trade the firm carried on. Some of the people on by the colored troops. This allusion to the negro's Wall Street have said that they did not believe the assignce intended to make any statement about the firm's affairs. In reply to that, I wish to say that I wall. General Porter added that it was very proper am compelled to make a statement whether I want to that the fowl should preside on this occasion, as he or not. The laws of New-York require me to make a statement to the court as soon as I can. A statement cannot be prepared in a day, however, without ing the assignee appear like a fool, and it will be three weeks probably before anything will be ready, somes of the trades of the firm were thousands of miles away and they have to be heard from before the statement can be completed."

The abets of the firm so far discovered amount to about \$13,000, and Mr. Gould says he expects to get

A gratifyingly large attendance marked the ladies' day

the bias. The first thing that struck him in at the Alpha Delta Phi Club yesterlay. The collection of Holland was the sight of the canals. Then he underthe usual feminine manifestations of interest in an es After numerous jokes and anecdotes, General Porter formed to his toast. "The Army and Navy," and referring to those who had died since the last dinner of the society, he closed by paying a beautiful and eloquent Miss Randall, Miss Grace Fitz Randolph, Miss Peck, as a representative of the Dutch Church in New-York.

Then Channey M. Depew spoke of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Carolyn R. Lathrop, Mrs. V. B. Hart, Settlers and his sexual as a representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Isaac E. Sheldon, Mrs. Newton Perkins, ettlers and his sexual as a wight and the sexual as a representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Lathrop Mrs. V. B. Hart Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins, Mrs. Edward A. Wiele Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Miss Perkins Mrs. Representative of the early Dutch Mrs. Representative of the early Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. A. H. Weeks, Mrs. C. E. settlers, and his remarks, after a few witty references to the occasion, turned to the more serious consideration of the subject and the impression which the Dutch colonists had left upon the institutions of this country.

Seeph Bickerton, Mrs. B. W. Franklin, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Salisbury, Miss Hidden, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Bickerton, Mrs. Thomas W. Bickerton, Miss Nutting, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Salisbury, Miss Hidden, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Salisbury, Miss Hidden, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Miss Arms Nilos, Mrs. Kissam, the Misses Kissam, Miss Nutting, Mrs. Walter Janvier, Mrs. F. M. Burdick, Mrs. A. F. Hyde, Mrs. Julius H. Seymour, Miss Hyde, Miss Smedley, Miss Blanche Smedley, Miss E. H. Smedley, Mrs. P. O. P. Smedley, Mrs. J. B. Bristol, Miss Bristol, Mrs. R. S. Stephenson, Miss Price, the Misses Lyall, Miss Pond, the Misses Lawrence, Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mrs. Arthur Henry Thompson, Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mrs. Arthur H. Masten, Miss Arthur, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Erskine N. White, Miss White, Miss Hohart, Mrs. H. S. Carpenter, Mrs. J. Wells Champney. Miss L. B. Vanderpoel, Mrs. F. T. Adams, Miss C. K. Nicoli, Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, Miss E. H. Remington, Mrs. J. H. Sweetser, the Misses Sweetser, Mrs. Ellis H. Roberts, Miss Kohlsaat, Mrs. H. M. Humphrey, Miss Humphrey and Miss Pauline Humphrey.

SENATOR QUAY PROSECUTING HIS SUIT.

Pittsburg, Dec. 7 (Special).-District-Attorney Mecklem, of Beaver County, is preparing the indictment for criminal libel in the suit of Senator Quay against flecting upon the Senator's character. The case has been set for the December term, and the indications Messis, Mellon, Portor and Stffy, are preparing for

GRAIN STOCKS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.-The San Francisco Produce Exchange has prepared its semi-annual statement of the total stocks of grain in California to December 1. This shows 9,965,000 centals of wheat again 109,000 on the same date last year; barley, 2,284,000 centals, as against 1,516,000 centals at this same date last year; flour, 140,000 barrels, as against 118,000 barrels December 1 last year.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The market for National Transit Pipe Line cer n the Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision of tificates was moderately active yesterday with slight

OH, MARKETS.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1891.